Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

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The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

The Mystery developed.—We published a few days since, an advertisement setting forth, that a man who called himself *James Cochran* had died suddenly, at Huntsville, (Alabama,) under mysterious circumstances, and left real estate, recently purchased at that place, for cash, to a large amount; and that upon examining his papers it appeared that his true name was *Isaac Cushing*, and that he had been one of the firm of Cushing and Meinder, of Marseilles in France.—The following from the Salem Register, explains the mystery:

"We are enabled to give some explanation of the above tale of mystery. We understand that Mr. Cushing went to France some years since, and formed a connexion in business at Marseilles with Mr. Meindeer, who was then a man of fortune—that Cushing left France with a ship and a large amount of property belonging to Mr. Meindeer, to whom he never made any remittances, and the consequence was that the latter was ruined.—This truly unfortunate man then came over to the United States, and has been for more than a year seeking in every part of the country in vain for Cushing, in hope of obtaining something from the wreck of his fortune.—Mr. M. who is now in this town, received by the above notice, the first information of the hiding place and fate of his partner, and will proceed immediately to Alabama to secure the property left by Cushing at Huntsville."

From the Montreal Courant.

Beauty in a Wife.—He who marries a beautiful woman risks his happiness.—Accustomed to ardent admiration and assiduous attention, she can scarcely be content with the calm affection of a husband; nor can she easily withdraw from her toilette that time during many years devoted to it. Thus the morning is consumed before the glass, the afternoon in the streets, and the night at parties; the husband, after the fatigue of his profession, sits solitary over his cup of tea, and with a sigh retires to a couch where there are no affectionate arms to receive him; the children are abandoned to the tutelage of servants; the servants pillage with impunity; over the household there is no superintendance; nor in the dwelling which should be warmed by conjugal love, any comfort. Distressed at the disappointment of his happy anticipations, the husband gently suggests the expediency of a more domestic life; the wife not yet recovered from the head-ach of dissipation, replies discontentedly; remonstrance succeeds to suggestion, and is answered by reproach; till the newly raised fabric of conjugal union sinks down with a crash, and the ill matched couple, dragging their chain different ways, waste their days in alternate skirmish and sullenness.

Yet beauty in a wife is desirable, as conducing to the visual happiness of him to whom it is consecrated, and to the establishment of the children to whom it is trnasmitted; more particularly to that of the female. For what can be more grating to the feelings of a father of sensibility than to see his girls unnoticed, notwithstanding the sufficient maturity of their age, and those smiles of encouragement by which the fair daughters of Eve silently tell us not to despair? What can indict upon his heart a more poignant pang than to behold, at a dance, the young men selecting for their partners pretty girls, while *his* sit neglected in a corner; obliged to wear a smile though their hearts are bleeding; either unsolicited; or indebted for partners to the compassion of the lady of the house who drags them to reluctant beaux in spite of pretended head-ache or sprained ancles, or asked only by married men or some ugly young fellow who can prevail on no one else. She who is unattractive in company, will generally be unsolicited in marriage; for, to our shame be it spoken, men, in their choice, seem to cater for the sensuality of a month, rather than to provide for the happiness of their whole life. Thus beauty in a wife is, in this view, a great desideratum.

Since, then, beauty or homeliness in a wife may each be productive of disadvantage, the best method is to take the medium between these extremes, by marrying a woman whose person being simply agreeable, may, on the one hand, not impede domestic happiness, nor, on the other subject her children to the mortifications above described.

The preceding advice is founded on the supposition that the personal appearance of the children is exposed to the risque of homeliness merely on the side of their mother; but, if he be homely, the greater the necessity of a handsome wife; how then shall he obtain the advantages without the disadvantages of beauty? Let him espouse a pock-pitted woman, whose features, without that mishap, would have been handsome. Thus the children will have, from their mother, a fair chance of good looks, with a sound education, since women are naturally ambitious of admiration, and, where their persons are not worth embellishment, devote undivided attention to their minds.

If it be objected to the success of this scheme that the father's homeliness may be transmitted unmixed to his offspring; I answer that so may the mother's beauty; and that an ugly man can never secure himself against such a contingency. If again, it be affirmed that precaution in this particular is useless, as homely parents frequently have handsome children, and handsome parents homely children, I reply, that these two cases, being deviations from the general course of nature, are not to be taken into consideration; and that men when providing for the future, should regulate their measures by probabilities, not by improbabilities.

There are indeed instances of beauty and good sense combined but they are not numerous, nor can men of ordinary merit flatter themselves that destiny has reserved for them such women as those to whom I give the ficticious names of Diana, Chloe, Narcissa, Seraphina, and Religiosa.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The continental despots begin to tremble; they shake for fear! Naples terrifies them, and Spain convulses their minds.—Their cursed maxims are promulgated; they talk of force; they would suppress reform by power, lest reform should reach the wretches who minister to their follies, and induce them to throw off the yoke It is said that Austria with unblushing front has applied to our government for a loan, that it might quell the spirit of the freemen of Naples, and bind them again in chains. Russia bullies Spain; she talks wildly of revolutionary horrors, as if the horrors of slavery, serfship, and vasselage were blessings to man. There are horrors to be dreaded in revolution; and the way to avoid them is, *to restore the people to their just rights.* They will no longer be deceived. If England were to assist in this infernal crusade, the wrath of Heaven would arrest her career; the curses of Europe would alight upon her; she would become an object of hatred and contempt; and though she might obtain the praise of tyrants, she would bear the palm of ignominy, and disgrace would blot her escutcheon. Nothing can more strongly demonstrate the debasement of England, than that the rulers should dare to insult her with proposals to assist them in their misdeeds. Instead of beholding with delight bigotted and slavish nations conquering the vices of their governments, by reason not by force; overturning anarchy and despotism, and establishing on their ruins liberty and peace, they avow themselves to be the foes of reformation, and invoke assistance to stifle the just rights of man in society. They may raise their banners, and summon to the field the base and selfish, but no good man will join in a crusade against a nation, because it has broken its fetters and cast off its bonds. Happiness would dwell in palaces, and thrones would be stable, if wisdom pervaded the councils of kings, and philosophers corrected their designs

Latest from France.

The Hunter, arrived on Saturday morning last from Bordeaux, brought papers and letters, the latter to the 2d of September. The number of persons arrested for the conspiracy at Paris amounted to 50.

Capt. Davis, brings dispatches from our Minister at Madrid. The harvest had been most abundant in France, and the vintage much more productive than was anticipated.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux Sept. 2

"You will find in the papers an account, or rather the announcing of a terrible conspiracy at Paris, of which very little is said, but much thought; it was to have been a very serious dreadful business."

Another Extract from Bordeaux, Sept. 2

"A conspiracy took place in Paris, but happily the authors of it, who wished to fire the Thuilleries, and murder the royal family, have been discovered, and put to prison; they are 25 in number."

Late from South America.

New York Oct. 7.—By the arrival this forenoon of the ship Beaver, from different parts in South America, but last from Rio Janerio, whence she sailed on the 24th of August, we learn, that by the last accounts at Rio from Buenos Ayres, all was in confusion. The citizens were in arms, defending themselves against Alvear, who was without the town with a body of desperadoes, and threatened destruction to the place if he entered it. It is reported, however, that he had been defeated, in some of the rencounters that had occurred.

From Chili, the accounts are as late as the 28th of June, at which time the expedition for the invasion of Peru, was in great forwardness. It was to consist of 9 vessels of war, 20 transports, and about 6000 troops to be commanded by San Martin; who, with the Supreme Director, were at Valparaiso, to hasten the preparations. It was expected they would sail the beginning of August.

The Tea Plant, of New-York, arrived at Guayaquil from San Blass early in May. The Macedonian frigate was at San Blass early in April, destined to Panama.

The brig Macedonian, of Boston, was also at St. Blass, and was to sail for China about the middle of April.

The Tyne, British sloop of war, sailed from Calloa 1st June, with 3,500,000 dollars belonging to Spanish merchants. She landed a part of this treasure at Rio Janeiro and sailed thence for England, 24th August.

There was no other security against the voracious appetite of Lord Cochrane for American property, than the continued presence of an American vessel of war.

On the 20th of August, a 74 gun ship, bearing a rear admiral's flag, and a frigate, arrived at Rio Janeiro, said to be destined to Rio Plats.

The Beaver sailed from Guayaquil on the 22d April. Some information had been received at Lima, via Valparaiso, of the revolution in Spain, which the government endeavored to repress.—But it was generally credited and created great dissatisfaction.

Evening Post.

Late from the Patriots.

We learn from capt. Watkins, of the schr. Sarah Frances, which arrived here last evening, in 19 days from Curracoa, that a short time before he sailed, a Patriot schr. arrived there from Santa Martha, bringing information that the Patriot forces were entering that place, and that Carthagena and Maracaybo, were both closely invested, by sea and land. There was also a considerable force at Valencia and Porto Cabello. Barcelona was certainly in possession of the Patriots; their cause rapidly gained ground, and no doubt was entertained of their ultimate success.

Constantinople, June 11.

At the commencement of the Ramazan, or Turkish Lent, on the 7th of this month, the Sultan, according to custom, gave the Janissaries double pay, and made a present to Silhider Aga of a magnificent Caftan.

The plague has recommenced its ravages; in the suburbs of Fera several persons have fallen victims; the hospitals begin to be full.

A new experiment is to be made of conveying letters by an extra post, at the rate of 11 miles per hour, including change of horses, by which a whole day will be gained to all cities and towns at and above 200 miles from London. Double postage only is to be charged for this extraordinary speed.

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from England.

By the arrival of the ship Cortes, captain De Cost, from Liverpool, the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 10th and Liverpool to the 11th of September, with regular files of Lloyd's List to the 8th.

The queen's trial was adjourned from the 9th of September, to the 3d of October. The evidence on the part of the crown had closed, and the adjournment was to give time to the queen's witnesses to arrive.

The Times states, that after the examination of the 25th witness, the attorney general prayed for an allowance of more time to enable witnesses, who had for some time been expected to reach London, to arrive. He observed that he understood the delay to have resulted from the treatment the first witnesses received on their landing at Dover. On the next day, the attorney general observed, that he had since been informed, that the persons in question could not arrive as soon as expected, and he withdrew his application.

The Observer states that several of the witnesses on the part of the queen had arrived, among whom were persons of the highest respectability in Italy. The same paper adds, that the following persons are among the number who will be examined on behalf of her majesty: Sir William Gell, Honorable K. Craven, Captain Howman, Captain Flynn, Dr. Holland, Count Sciavine, and Hieronymus Carlo.

Since the examination of Miss Dumont the following have given testimony: Lnige Cardilii, Allessandee Pinelli, Antonio Bianche, Giovanni Lucini Francisco Jossino, Guiseppe Galli, Guiseppe Gourginli, and Guiseppe Sachi. These witnesses occupied the house of lords until the evening of the 7th, when the attorney general closed the case by summing up. Our limits for this day prevents us from giving a detailed statement of the case.

The London papers, as usual, are filled with speculations on the evidence. The *Times* says;

"This is probably the most singular cause that ever was, or ever will be handed down to posterity. Among the accusing witnesses of a queen; of the queen of England; there is not one that is not of the lowest, meanest, most purchasable occupation in human life, not one whose character has borne the test of a cross examination, even from those slight materials which sprung up from casual knowledge, or were supplied by the examination in chief; the names and designations of the witnesses being, as indeed they well might be, studiously concealed till the moment of their production. We, of course, except the two British captains, whose evidence proved advantageous to her majesty. Was ever such a bill of divorce thought of? How defective! how unholy! Other bills of this kind are opened with evidence as to the happiness of the parties before the seduction took place; their union in holy church is attested; the witnesses of the marriage, the friends, the relatives, of the party, are painfully brought forward to testify to these and similar points. Tears are the usual concomitants of such evidence. There is a sanctity even in the dissolution of a sacred tie; but this union unblest in its motives; unblest in its celebration; in its continuance; unblest in its fruits; is now, when the parties are fast approaching to the term of life, frigidly presented to the nation to be rent asunder, without any of those preliminaries which of necessity precede the final separation of those whom it is forbidden to man to separate. But the divorce it appears, will not now be attempted. Lord Lonsdale, an adherent of ministers, himself proposed the removal of that clause from the bill; and lord Liverpool partly acquiesced, disputing only as to the stage in which the change was to be made. We would not recall contemplated injuries or menaced injustices against the queen by showing that it is more difficult to retire than to proceed; but does not every one see that, if a husband cannot obtain a divorce against his wife, a bill of pains and penalties, even if justly carried, can have no other effect than to prove that the parties are on a level? And is it for such a cause as this that the tranquility of England is to be shaken to its foundation?"

The Times of the next day, says, "The people of England may prepare their minds for some grand and glorious act of public rejoicing."

A meeting had been held at the Crown and Anchor tavern, to promote the subscription to purchase a service of plate for the queen. Sir G. Noel, Duke of Leinster, Earl of Oxford, M. Wood, Esq. honorable D. Kennard, P. Moore, Esq. Alderman Thorp, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir. S. Newport, Sir H. Parnell. Lord W. Fitzgerald, J. C. Hobhouse, Sir R. Wilson, C. Calvert, Esq. and E. Ellis, were appointed trustees.

Numerous addresses are daily presented to her majesty.

The address from St. Mary's White Chapel had upwards of 25,000 signatures. One was presented at the same time from the ladies of Sheffield, which contained 10,600 names.

Mr. Cobbett's answer to the opening speech of the attorney general, on the bill of pains and penalties, is one of the most masterly and unanswerable compositions we ever met with: it is literally "taking the bull by the horns."

It is said to be determined to diminish the expence of the establishment at St. Helena. Sir Hudson Lowe, and all the land forces, are to be recalled, and in future the island is to be garrisoned by marines, and the command to be entrusted to an admiral.

James Wilson, convicted of high treason was executed at Glasgow on Thursday week.

It is reported that Sir Sidney Smith has arrived in London from the Continent, bringing with him a very material evidence for the queen.

From the Norfolk Herald.
Interesting from Spain.

A friend has favored us with the following extract of a letter from an observant and intelligent correspondent in Cadiz, in the correctness of whose information implicit reliance may be placed.

Cadiz, Aug. 26 —"I have never beheld greater inquietude and more painful apprehensions for the fate of a revolution than is exhibited by the people of this place.—They have lost almost all confidence in the measures of the cortes, who they say, have yet done nothing; meantime the king and his ministers issue orders that create the strongest doubts of the integrity of their intentions. Riego has been ordered to move his army from the Isla to another station, and other troops have been ordered to replace him. Twice he has refused to obey the order, and the people here implore him to desist in the resolution. The troops ordered in his stead are known to be commanded by officers inimical to the new system, and partisans of Freyre, Campana, and the other devils incarnate of the fatal 10th of March, who have yet suffered nothing for their hellish barbarity, and for which the people cry aloud to justice and vengeance. Even the women of Cadiz swear they will defend the gates against the entrance of the troops destined to garrison it, and every day placards appear in all the public places instigating a corresponding feeling in all classes. Riego is surrounded when he appears in public, with the filial cry of "Don't leave us for God's sake." His own feelings, and those of his compatriots and soldiers, are in unison with the people's, nor does he think patriotism forbids the course he has taken, though it would appear to be in hostility to the sovereignty of the government. But the assassins of the 10th of March yet live with impunity. Cadiz cries aloud for protection—the cortes have yet fulfilled none of the engagements with the liberating army—the orders of the minister of war have a most suspicious feature of the counter revolutionary project, and the army of the Isla conscious of their strength in the affection of the people, have dared to resist the official mandate. A painful interregnum is thus created in the affairs of Spain, and who will yield, the government or Riego, is a question of difficult solution.

"In Malaga a similar feeling exists in consequence of an order for the change of the garrison there, and the people threaten to interpose to prevent its execution. In this dilemma the minister of war has resigned.

"Although the monoply of tobacco is still declared to exist, there is no article more publicly exposed for sale in this place, and the authorities find it impossible to prevent it; one of the many melancholy proofs every day visible in Spain since the adopuon of the constitution, that the interpretation given to it by nine-tenths of the nation, is perfect liberty—that is, the liberty of every man's doing as he pleases.—Out of this anarchy, it is too much feared the horrors of a revolution are yet to come. Be assured it is very far from being complete, and that Spain, at this moment, it as much in the enjoyment of the old system, as the new. Such is the deplorable state of the parties in the country—But a little time must determine.

"Three deputies for Venezuela have sailed; the others are here."

From the Cornwall (Eng.) Gazette.

By a passenger landed at Falmouth, from Rio de Janeiro, it is said, that in the early part of the year, one of his majesty's ships cruizing on the Brazil coast, fell in with, in lat 62, long. 62, some unknown land; found the same for some miles uninhabited; but the coast full of seals. This information given at Buenos Ayres, gave rise to speculation with some small vessels, and which had brought back about 15,000 seals, after a very short time, which they sold at five dollars each, to Buenos Ayres; from the different reports it appears, that the land forms part of a continent. Several other vessels were fitting out for the same coast, on the seal fishery.

The Patriot.

'To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right'

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

MARRIED—On Thursday the 26th ult. by the Rev Mr. Dawson, Mr *David Goodfellow*, to Miss *Elizabeth M'Ghee*.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

The majorities below, are partly official and partly unofficial. They will be found tolerably correct.

MAJORITIES IN 1820.

	Findlay	Hiester.
Adams		1149
Armstrong	521	
Allegheny		39
Beaver		242
Bedford	87	
Berks		1598
Bradford	90	
Bucks		1165
Butler	341	
Cambria		16
Columbia	232	
Crawford	1	
Centre and Clearfield	700	
Chester		898
Cumberland	58	
Dauphin		696
Delaware		541
Erie	104	
Fayette,	657	
Franklin		130
Greene	740	
Huntingdon		416
Indiana and Jefferson	645	
Lancaster		1897
Lebanon		84
Lehigh	607	
Luzerne	59	
Lycoming, Potter and M,Kean	364	
Mercer	286	
Mifflin	369	
Montgomery	311	
Northampton	1109	
Northumberland	269	
Perry	179	
Philadelphia city and county		2498
Pike	71	
Somerset		394
Susquehanna	167	
Schuylkill		232
Tioga	216	
Union		582
Venango	324	
Wayne		2
Washington	1223	
Westmoreland	262	
Warren	17	
York	490	
	10399	12079
Findlay's		10399
Hiester's majority		1680

Deduct from this 198 votes, democratic majority not allowed by the return judges of Columbia county, on account of a pretended informality in two districts, leaves a majority for Joseph Hiester, of 1,482 votes.

Maryland Election —The General election for members of the house of delegates has eventuated in the choice of a sufficient number of republican members to overbalance the federal senate in joint ballot, and secure a republican executive to the state.

An election for mayor of Baltimore was also held last Monday, and it resulted in the choice of the electors favorable to the election of Mr. John Montgomery, in the place of Mr. Edward Johnson, the present mayor.

Messrs. Smith, Little, Warfield, Kent, Bayly and Neale are re-elected to congress, without opposition, General Reed has obtained a majority of 16 votes over Mr. Cosden, in the district of Hartford, Cecil and Kent counties, vice Archer, who declined a poll. Mr. Nelson succeeds general Ringgold, who retired, beating col Worthington by a large majority. Mr. Wright, formerly of congress, has been elected, vice Mr. Culbreth, the present member, by a majority of about 30 votes. *Niles' Reg.*

Country Merchants, Farmers, &c.

Who may be deterred from visiting the city in consequence of misrepresetations, are informed upon the highest authority, that the city of Philadelphia is in the enjoyment of its usual degree of health—not a case of malignant fever exists—the *teriffic* fences are taken down—and the merchants generally have returned to their old situations—in addition to which, at no seasons have the the stores, of our merchants, been loaded with a greater quantity and variety of merchandize. *Philad. Gaz.*

Fine Arts.—We have just seen engraved portraits of com. M'Donough and the late O. H Perry, published by Michael H. Boyer, in New York—both engraved by Gimrede, We find in these historical heads faithful representations of the originals:—and don't hazard much in saying, that we have not seen any specimens from the graphic chissel in the United States or in Europe superior to them. We understand that the publisher has the portrait of commodore Rodgers, and the late captain Lawrence in a state of forwardness, engraving from Stuart's originals, in the same costume as those finished. As those patriots are characteristic of events glorious to the recollection of every American, we wish the proprietor success in his endeavors to transmit to posterity correct models of men who in the hour of danger, Washington-like, stood firm amidst the cannon's roaring. *Aurora.*

POLITICS OF EUROPE.

By the *Ann Maria*, arrived at New York from Liverpool, we have received our regular file of the London Morning Chronicle and other London news to the 25th of September. The intelligence they communicate from Spain is gloomy. It is stated in Madrid letters, that "there is not a shilling in the Spanish treasury," and that "*Arguelles*, the minister of finance, is regarded as totally unfit for his situation, much less capable of restoring the dilapidated finances to any degree of health & vigor." General Riego, one of the principal military chieftains who contributed to the restoration of the cortes, has been banished for refusing to disband the army of La Isla, and to proceed to his command in Galliacia. This had produced alarming agitations in Madrid. The discontented, armed with flaming torches, hurried to the places where the patriotic societies assembled, uttering vociferations of rage against the government and the cortes, and demanding the recal of *Riego*. The cortes had required of the ministers an account of these commotions; but their exposition of them was not satisfactory. It is, however, hoped that these disorders are partial, and may not seriously disturb the progress of reformation in Spain. The sale of national property had commenced, and the king had confirmed the decree of the cortes abolishing the order of the Jesuits.

The emperor of Russia has officially declared, through his ambassador to the Germanic Diet, that he "does not recognise in any power the right of interferring in the affairs of other states, on account of innovations introduced into the government of those states," and that his contemplated "interview with the emperor of Austria is far from having for its object to concert means or measures tending to suppress the new order of things in Spain and Naples." The Austrian monarch has also declared that his military preparations towards Italy are not for the purpose of interfering with the Neapolitan revolution, but to maintain tranquility in his own Italian dominions.—If these declarations are sincere, they would seem to throw discredit on the reports of a "grand alliance" among the continental despots "to put a stop to the system of military constitutions."

The Portuguese revolution proceeded with a prospect of at least some degree of improvement." *F. Gaz.*

From the Boston Palladium.

Summary.—Mr. Canning has been directed to proceed to Vienna to explain to the Austrian government the sentiments of the British court on the affairs of Spain & Italy. The emperor of Russia is to be at Vienna.

It was rumoured that an invitation had been sent to the king of Prussia to meet the Emperors of Austria and Russia at Vienna. The object of their conference is thus stated in an Austrion paper. "We know with certainty that the Sovereigns will come to an understanding as to the most suitable means of combating that revolutionary spirit which manifests itself anew in the South of Europe. It would be indiscreet to announce before hand the Resolutions which may be adopted on this subject; but we are authorized to announce to the friends of Order, Religion, and Legitimate governments, that their hopes will not be this time disappointed."

The Russian anti-revolutionary note has been published at Madrid, with some severe remarks.

It is established on official authority, that Austrian troops have been ordered to Italy. A Berlin article says, that the Prussian soldiers envy the Austrians their march to Italy, being indignant against the Neapolitan military. The Vice Roy of Naples has refused to give audience to the deputies from Sicily till Palermo submits to the Royal authority.

Ships are said to be proceeding from Bombay to England in ballast, the cotton crops having failed.

In Baden the excise duties on tobacco, oil and wood are abolished.

A new bounty is granted in England on vessels engaged in the Cod and Whale Fisheries.

The banditti are so numerous in the district of Cordova, Spain, as to have levied a contribution on a town containing five thousand souls.

Germany.—The exposition of the state

Lapland } the Rheumatism } Cyder wine

of Germany, is by no means so explicit in its language and avowals, as was the manifesto of Russia; but it is sufficiently explicit to satisfy us, that the crowned heads of Europe are alarmed at the spirit and principles manifested by the people, and that they are determined to resist, at the point of the bayonet, any and every encroachment which may be attempted upon their authority. Judging from the letter of Prince Metternich, as well as all other information from Germany, since the dethronement of Napoleon, we conclude that the public mind is greatly agitated by political publications, and that those discussions are daily more and more enlightening the people on the rights and duties of man.

D. Press.

The Spanish Cortes have conferred on Ferdinand VII. the title of "Father of his country." The revolution in Portugal seems to advance with a steady regular pace. Public opinion must have been very conclusive, when the constituted authorities at Lisbon were compelled to issue a proclamation to convene the cortes, and to make preparations for their early meeting

ibid.

Unanimity of Sentiment.—The Russian Memorial, as might be expected (says the *American Watchman*) excites but one sentiment among all parties in this country; that of abhorence for its imperial and imperious Author's despotic principles and of disgust for the hypocrisy which the discarded mask shows that he has been practising for years, under the character of a *Pacificator*, and a promoter of benevolence and religion.

Wheeling, Virginia, Oct. 7, 1820.

Murder.—On Monday last a boat with three negroes stopped near the mouth of Fishing creek. They stated that on the preceeding night two negro men after considerable whispering called their master; and that he, after putting on his clothes went out and they heard no more of them. On examination spots of blood were discovered on the bed and on the bow of the boat. The boat it appears, was owned by Mr. *Patrick Wilson*, of Natchez, who had purchased five slaves at Baltimore, and was on his way home with them. There is no doubt but that he has been murdered. He had a considerable sum of money with him which it is supposed has fell into the hands of the murderers A reward of one hundred dollars has been offered for their apprehension.

Since the above was in type, we have learned that the body of Mr. Wilson was found on Thursday last, floating in the river near where the boat first landed. The skull was much fractured, and apparently it had been done with an axe. And likewise that the murderers have been caught and lodged in jail. They deny having the money; they say they threw away their master's pocket book.

COMMODORE MACDONOUGH.

It is enough to say, that the following is from the brilliant pen of Paul Allen, esq editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

Real greatness—There are few characters that sparkle upon us with a lustre more endearing than that of Commodore Macdonough In the decisive engagement on lake Champlain, in the midst of action, he reproved one of his officers for taking the name of the Deity in vain. He is now actively concerned in the dirtribution of the word of immortal life, and does not blush to associate the name of christian, to that of hero. In the late cruize under commodore Stewart, he was thought to transgress the rules of naval discipline, and was by that commander, for such an offence, deprived of his sword. The crew, anxious to testify their esteem for a character so highly beloved, wished to present him with a sword a proposition which he generously and nobly declined, until his own sword was returned by the sentence of a court martial. On his return to his native country he had the heroism, the magnanimity to acknowledge his error, and he was immediately reinstated in his former rank and dignity. There is something in this conduct so far superior to that personal haughtiness, that disdains all compromise, and seeks revenge only by blood, that we scarcely know in what terms to express our esteem and veneration for such a character.

Com. Macdonough is above risking his life in a duel. He feels the claim of christianity, no less than that of his country upon him, both of which interdict the wanton exposure of his life in single combat. Afterwards we hear of his benevolence. He tenders his services as mediator to prevent a duel between Com. Barron and Com. Rodgers, both whose lives may have been preserved by this timely interference.—We love to gaze at the star-crowned laurel of victory; but there is something in this majesty of mind, something in this christian elevation of soul, that dares to acknowledge an error, so brilliant, that even the glory acquired on lake Champlain, in the contemplation of this spectacle fades from our eyes. Courage is a mere animal virtue; it may even depend on a callous insensibility of the nerves—but christian courage is very different; it dares to acknowledge its own defects and errors, and the star of conquest gleams with a double splendor, when it twinkles on the front of christian magnanimity.

A plan for affecting Bonaparte's liberation.—The curious paragraph which follows, is from a private letter from Paris, of a recent date.

"The king though pretty well just now is still very feeble; and you may rest assured, that in the event of his death some strong measures will be taken with respect to the English now residing in France and its dependencies—'tis whispered among the higher circle, I mean the old marshalls, &c. that on the above event taking place, every Englishman will be put in close confinement till the emperor is restored to liberty. They at the same time disclaim any idea of again placing him on the throne; but they say their country is degraded by allowing their former hero to remain a prisoner in the hands of their inveterate enemy. *Dublin Weekly Register.*

Vegetation in cold Climates.—The following is a calender of a Siberian or Lapland year.

Snow melts	June 22d.
Snow gone	July 1st.
Fields quite green	do. 6 h.
Plants at full growth	do. 17th.
Plants in flower	do. 25th.
Fruits ripe	Aug. 2d.
Plants shed their seed	do 10th.
Snow	do. 18th.

From August 18th to June 22d. snow and ice. Thus it appears that, from their first emerging from the ground to the riping of their seeds, the plants take but a month; and spring, summer, and autumn, are crowded into the short space of 56 days.

Receipt for the Rheumatism.

Boil a piece of old rusty copper, or brass, in some tallow, (as much as the judgment would dictate) until it becomes tinged with a greenish color—then cool the tallow with the brass or copper in it, if you choose; apply the tallow as an ointment to the affected part, observing always to warm it with a hot iron, or the fire. This simple compound has been known to be effectual when all other known medical aid has failed.

Saratoga Cent.

Pomona Wine.—It is said, that several of the Agricultural Societies have adopted regulations for the encouragement of American beverage at their annual jubilees.—*Currant Wine* is to be substituted for *Claret*—and the great staple of New England, CYDER, is to furnish a substitute for *Madeira*. The following is a receipt to make it.

Bost Cent

"Take Cider, made of sound apples, sweet from the press, and leach it through a barrel filled with clean dry sand. After it has passed through, carefully drain it off into a brass or copper kettle, in which it must be boiled one hour, over a slow fire and skimed clean. After it has been taken off and cooled, strain it through a fine cloth and put it in a cask that is perfectly clean. Set it in a cool part of the cellar, and let it remain five or six weeks, when one quart of best French brandy, and one pound of raisins must be added to eight gallons.

It ought to be made a year, at least, before it is used; it is needless to state that the quality of the liquor will be improved by age.

TO ROAD-MAKERS.

BELLEFONTE & PHILIPSBURGH TURNPIKE.

The Bellefonte and Philipsburgh Turnpike road, a distance of twenty-seven miles, will be located and offered for sale in lots from one to five miles, so as to suit persons disposed to take the same—on the *second Monday in December, next.* at the house of Evan Miles, in the borough of Bellefonte. A draught of the road and the terms of payment, and the manner in which the road is to be completed, will then be exhibited to the purchasers. And on the first Monday in December one of the managers will accompany any person, or persons, intending to contract and disposed to view the route, and shew the same on that day and during that week.

By order of the Board,
TH. BURNSIDE, *President.*

Bellefonte, Pa. November 1, 1820.

W. ROBINSON,

Watch & Clockmaker and Silversmith,

Of Huntingdon, Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bellefonte, and the public generally, that he will commence his professional business in the store adjoining Doctor Curtin's house, in November next. All watches and clocks repaired by him will be warranted to keep good time for the space of one year from the delivery; and if on the non-performance of the work, he will return any charge made. From his long experience and knowledge in the above arts he hopes to merit a generous share of public patronage; as he flatters himself that his abilities will bear the strictest scrutiny.

SURVEYING instruments of all kinds made and repaired by him on the newest plan.

Bellefonte, Oct. 19, 8820.

Fulling and Dyeing.

The subscriber most respectfully informs the public that his new

Fulling Mill,

at Potter's mills, Potter township, will be in operation by the 15th of November, when he will receive

CLOTH

for fulling and dyeing, at the following places, viz. At the store of Hamilton Humes, Bellefonte; at the mill of Matthew Woods, Pennsvalley; at the store of Keen and Wasson, Milheim; Duncan and Forster, Aaronsburg, and at Brown's Mills and Wm. Thompson's tavern, Kishacoquillas valley; to which places respectively it will be returned when finished.

James Potter.

Potter's Mills, Oct. 31, 1820.

N. B. Persons leaving cloth, are desired to affix to it their names, with written direction of the manner of dressing, &c.

Information Wanted.

The subscriber is desirous of obtaining information of a certain JAMES ROBINSON, aged about 50 years, who formerly resided in New Garden, Chester county, Pa. which place he left about 18 months ago. The undersigned has resided in the state of Virginia, during the last 18 or 20 years. About 8 years ago her husband departed this life, and being thus bereft of her partner and solace, she has taken this method of procuring information of her brother, the only source of help (competent to administer to her troubles) now in existence.

Printer's on the different branches of the Susquehanna, and others throughout the state, are requested to insert this notice, and thus endeavor to restore to an unfortunate sister, a brother who may aid her, in her declining years, and in the protection of a family of small children.—Letters containing information of the said Robison, directed to the subscriber at Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa. or to the editor of the Public Inquirer, will be thankfully received and duly appreciated.

MARY STEWART.

Sunbury, Oct. 9, 1820.

Last Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to Benner & Cambridge, and the subscriber, are requested to make payment, at or before the next court—as after that time all obligations and accounts due them, will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

PHILIP BENNER, & co.

Bellefonte, October 24th 1820.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County,

WILL BE SOLD,

BY public sale, at the Court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 27th day of November next, the following real estate, to wit.

A certain tract of land containing 221 acres and 80 perches, situate on Spring creek, in Spring township, Centre county, one and a half miles from Bellefonte.

A tract of land containing 200 acres & 150 perches, situate in the township and county aforesaid—two miles from Bellefonte.

A tract of land adjoining the above mentioned tract, containing, originally, 413 acres, situate as aforesaid.

A tract of land adjoining the next above mentioned tract, originally containing 402 acres and 40 perches. Part of the last mentioned two tracts, have been recovered under a survey in the name of Patrick Travers, leaving in both 538 acres and 40 perches.

A tract of land containing 270 acres—situate on the south side of Baldeagle creek, in the county aforesaid, about 12 miles from Bellefonte.

A tract of land containing 182 acres & 49 perches, situate on Wallis's run, two and a half miles from Milesburg, in said county—and four and a half from Bellefonte.

A tract of land containing 156 acres & 98 perches, situate in Patton township, in said county, about fourteen miles from Milesburg.

A tract of land containing 185 acres and 25 perches, situate in Patton township aforesaid, adjoining the last mentioned tract.

Also a lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, and known to be No. 18 in the general plan thereof

Also a tract of land situate on the south side of little Clearfield creek, in Clearfield county, containing 388 acres and 90 perches.

A tract of land situate as aforesaid, and adjoining the last mentioned tracts containing 401 acres and allowance.

A tract of land containing 339 acres situate as aforesaid, and adjoining the last mentioned tract.

A tract of land containing 390 acres, situate as aforesaid, and adjoining the last mentioned tract.

Being part of the real estate whereof Thomas Billington late of the city of Philadelphia, died seized.

The terms of sale are as follow: One half of the purchase money to be paid when the sale is confirmed—one fourth in six months, and the residue in one year after the date of the said confirmation.

By the Court,
August 25, 1820.

Certified by
Wm. Petrikin,
Clerk O. C.

Centre Bank of Pennsylvania.

The Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for twenty one directors will be held at the banking house, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 20th day of November next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock of said day.

A meeting of the Stockholders will be held on the first Monday of November next, at the banking house in Bellefonte, at two o'clock P M. agreeably to the provisions of the "act regulating banks."

By order of the Board,
JOHN NORRIS, *Cashier.*

Bellefonte, Oct. 18, 1820.

VENDUE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on the 30th of November next, in the borough of Bellefonte, a quantity of Store goods, consisting of

Dry goods,
Hardware,
Crockeryware, &c.

the property belonging to the firm of Younge & Schnars; for the purpose of closing the concerns of Otto F. H. Younge deceased. Terms made known at the time and place of sale, by

J. F. W. SCHNARS, *Admr.*

Bellefonte, Oct. 18, 1820.

American Edition, of *Dr. Rees's New Cyclopoedia.*

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed to carry into effect an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 9th of February last, to enable the proprietors of the American edition of Dr. Rees's new Cyclopædia, to dispose of the stock of said work by way of Lottery, give notice that the tickets for the said Lottery will be ready to be issued on or before the 20th day of August next. The following is the scheme contained in the act for promoting the sciences and useful arts:

200 prizes each consisting of one complete set of the American edition of Dr. Rees's new Cyclopædia, comprizing at least eighty-two numbers, subscription price four dollars per number, amounting to three hundred and twenty-eight dollars,	$65,000
100 prizes, each consisting of a complete set of the same work elegantly bound, at four hundred dollars,	40,000
250 prizes, each consisting of an imperfect set containing at least 80 numbers, at two dollars per number being one half of the present subscription price,	15,000
250 prizes, each consisting of a complete set of all the engravings, making in all twenty-two volumes bound, at one hundred dollars per set,	25,000
300 prizes, each consisting of a complete ancient and modern Atlas coloured and bound in two volumes, fifteen dollars per set,	4,500
700 prizes, each consisting of a complete ancient and modern Atlas at ten dollars per set, plain,	7,000
1000 prizes, each consisting of a number of portraits of American characters given in the work, at ten dollars per number,	10,000
1 prize, consisting of all the copper plates used in the work,	10,000

2,801 Prizes.

5,199 Tickets (or prizes) each entitled to a volume of plates, consisting of at least fifty impressions on the various subjects treated of in the Cyclopædia, at five dollars, 25,995

8000 Tickets at twelve dollars fifty cents each.

ANDREW BAYARD,
GEORGE LATIMER,
SAMUEL MIFFLIN,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
ANDREW PETTIT,
HENRY NIXON,
ANDREW M. PREVOST.
Commissioners.

Philadelphia July 21, 1820.

To extensive Landholders

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In as much as a plan submitted by Mr. Lewis Gall, agent of a philanthropic society in Germany, to facilitate the settlement of German emigrants in indigent circumstances, has been recognized as efficacious and worthy of support. A German Society has been established here, on the 7th of August last, for the purpose of carrying such plan into execution.

The object of this society, as concisely declared in the first section of their constitution, is,

'To promote the settling of German emigrants in the state of Pennsylvania, by means of all possible alleviations and suitable aids.'

The subscribers, as a committee of that society, have been specially desired as well to continue a correspondence already commenced by the said Mr. Gall, with various holders of extensive lands, as to open a new and regular communication with other extensive landholders, in order to procure valuable lands, advantageously situated, and desirable terms, for the settlement of German emigrants, and the more efficient promotion of the designs of the society.

For the purpose of accomplishing this object of the society, we beg leave to invite all owners of extensive tracts of land in Pennsylvania, to whom it would be desirable to have their unseated lands inhanced in value by German settlements, to send to the German society of Harrisburg, answers to the following inquiries.

1 Where the lands are situated, which they are willing to put to their disposal?

2. The extent of such lands?

3 Whether any and what waters pass through them?

4. Whether they contain any situations eligible for water works?

5. Whether any and what highways or roads may pass through them?

6. The nature of their titles to the land and whether they are wholly unincumbered, or the nature of the incumbrance.

7. Upon what terms they may be willing to dispose of such lands, either in whole or in part, to actual German settlers.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
FRED. W. LEOPOLD,
LOUIS GALL.
Land Committee of the German Society of Harrisburg.

NOTE—The colonization plan proposed by Mr. Louis Gall, as well calculated for the interest of the owners as for the benefit of the settlers, may be seen in various public prints, issued during the month of March last.

To be sold at private Sale.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Thomas M'Calmont, Esq. late of Walker township deceased, Will be sold by private sale,

180 acres of land,

between thirty and forty of which are cleared, adjoining lands of James Sterrett and others. For terms apply to,

Francis M'Ewen,
William Smyth,
Executors.

April 11, 1820.

TO PRINTERS.

The establishment of the

"Bellefonte Patriot,"

Is offered for Sale. This establishment holds forth many advantages; and will amply recompence any one who can devote his time and attention to the same. For terms apply by letter, post paid, to

W. BRINDLE.

February 16*th* 1820.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County,

WILL BE SOLD,

By public sale, on the premises, on the 25th day of November next, the interest and claim of Otto F. H. Junge, late of Covington township, in Clearfield county, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to a tract of land situated in the said township and county, containing four hundred acres more or less. If the said claim is not then sold, the sale will be continued, and opened at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, on the 27th day of the same month, being the first day of the November term of the court and continued from day to day until sold. Terms of sale will be made known on the opening of the Sale, by J. F. W. Schnars administrator; also the nature of the claim which the intestate had to the premises.

By the Court.

Wm. Petrikin,
Clerk. O. C.

Register's office, Bellefonte, Oct. 18, 1820.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Philipsburg, some time since, an indented apprentice to the boot and shoemaking business, named

George Flick,

about nineteen years of age. Whoever brings back said runaway shall have the above reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring him at their peril.

William Kinnear.

Philipsburg, Oct. 17, 1820.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOTTERY.

FIRST CLASS.

G. W. Waite, Manager

SCHEME.

1	prize	$20,000
1	do.	10,000
2	do.	5,000
10	do.	1,000
6	do.	500
10	do.	200
42	do.	50
7150	do.	6

20,000 Tickets—Prizes all floating and to be drawn in 15 days.

Tickets Six dollars, and

SHARES IN PROPORTION,

FOR SALE AT

G. & R. WAITES'

Truly Fortunate Office,

South-west corner of Third and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,

WHO HAVE PURCHASED

the whole of the above splendid scheme, and who have SOLD and PAID prizes, amounting to

5 Millions of Dollars.

All prizes in the above Lottery, will be paid in GOLD, as soon as demanded.

Orders, inclosing the CASH, will be promptly attended to.

May 25, 1820.

Philipsburg & Susquehanna Turnpike Company.

Pursuant to public advertisement, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Philipsburg and Susquehanna Turnpike company, was held the 20th day of October 1820, at the house of Jacob Test, in Philipsburg; for the purpose of electing by ballot, one President—one Treasurer—one Secretary, and twelve managers for said company, for the ensuing year; when the following persons were unanimously elected:

President,
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY.
Treasurer,
WM. BAGSHAW.
Secretary,
THOMAS LEVER.
Managers,
HARDMAN PHILIPS,
JOHN FLEGEL,
JAMES COLLINS,
JACOB TEST,
VALANTINE FLEGEL,
WM. M'NALL,
ABRAHAM GOSS,
JACOB GEARHART,
FRANCIS W. RAWLE,
GEORGE F. CURWEN,
JACOB EYRES,
JOB ENGLAND.

HARDMAN PHILIPS, *late President.*

Attest—THOMAS LEVER, *Sec'y.*

Philipsburg, Oct. 20, 1820.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Orphans' Court, in and for the counties of Centre and Clearfield, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 27th day of November, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables within said Counties, will take notice, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suiters Jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said Court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte this 24th day of October A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

John Mitchell, *Sheriff.*

STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber, living in Halfmoon township, Centre County, a

Small Bay Mare,

about seven years old, and blind of one eye, one hind hoof split, and one hind foot white. She was brought from the Jersey shore, and is supposed to have gone there again. Whoever takes her up, or gives information where she is, shall receive a generous reward.

John W. Fugate.

Oct. 11, 1820.

Last Notice,

That I ever expect to give the

Collectors of Taxes for

Centre County. If they do not pay off on or before the 3d day of November next, Judgements will be entered on the Prothonotary's docket.

WM. ALEXANDER, *Treasurer.*

Bellefonte, October 18, 1820.